

1949

Annual Report



OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

TO WHICH IS APPENDED THE REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

OF THE

Rural District

OF

Mitford and Launditch,
Norfolk.

EAST DEREHAM:

PRINTED BY G. ARTHUR COLEBY, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, MARKET PLACE

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STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

C. S. THOMSON, M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

from 1-1-1949 to 28-2-1949.

A. B. GUILD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.I.H.,

from 1-3-49 to 31-12-1949.

Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor :

W. H. EDWARDS, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

G. DAVIES.

MITFORD & LAUNDITCH RURAL DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH for 1949

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1949.

The estimated population of Mitford and Launditch Rural District was 17,570 including a service element of 660.

VITAL STATISTICS.

299 live births, of which 20 were illegitimate, and 9 still births were registered during 1949. There were 189 deaths from all causes. The birth rate (17·7) has risen by 1·65 per 1,000 population as compared with 1948 and is above the rate for England and Wales (16·7). The death rate (11·2) was slightly lower than last year (12·12) and also lower than the rate for England and Wales (11·7). There was a very substantial fall in the infantile mortality rate (26·8) as compared with 46·2 last year, the England and Wales rate being 29. The still birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population is appreciably higher (0·53) as against 0·17 for 1948 and the England and Wales rate of 0·39.

17 more babies were born this year and there was a corresponding decrease in the number who died. There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age, the causes being prematurity 2, infantile diseases 5 and obstetrical difficulties 1.

Excluding the diarrhoeas under 2 years there were no deaths from infectious diseases apart from influenza (7) and pneumonia (8).

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis, 6 of which were respiratory and 1 non-respiratory, giving a mortality rate of 0·41 as compared with 0·57 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 0·45.

The importance of cancer as a cause of death will be appreciated when it is realised that this disease was responsible for 26 out of the total number of deaths, 189.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

183 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year. This figure does not represent the total incidence of notifiable disease, one of the main reasons being that the parents do not always call in the family doctor when the case happens to be mild.

The following tables give the total notifications, with the corresponding figures for the years 1948, 1947, and 1946, and the age distribution.

						Notification Rate per 1,000 population	
Disease	Total Cases				Admitted to Hospital	M & L	E & W
	1949	1948	1947	1946			
Scarlet Fever ..	17	18	7	1	3	1.01	1.63
Measles ..	49	380	73	161	3	2.90	8.95
Cerebro-spinal fever..	1	—	1	—		0.06	0.02
Acute pneumonia ..	24	13	15	10	3	1.42	0.80
Erysipelas .	1	2	—	1		0.06	0.19
Whooping cough ..	—	123	26	29		0.00	2.39
Infectious hepatitis ..	81	12	3	7			
Dysentery ..	2	—	—	1			
Puerperal pyrexia ..	1	—	1	3	1		
Poliomyelitis ..	—	2	4	—		0.00	0.14
Diphtheria .	3	—	1	2	3	0.00	0.04
Food poisoning ..	2	—	6	—		0.12	0.14
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	1			
Gastro-enteritis ..	—	—	—	1			
Encephalitis lethargica	—	—	—	1			
Malaria ..	—	—	—	4			
Total	181	550	137	222			

The 3 notifications for diphtheria were "carriers" and not actual cases of the disease. Two cases of chickenpox, a disease which is not normally notifiable, were notified.

Disease	AGE GROUPS													Total
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	1	7	4	3	1	...	1	...	...	17
Measles	1	3	5	4	5	29	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	49
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute pneumonia	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2	1	3	3	3	7	24
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Infectious hepatitis	...	...	1	1	1	20	14	10	12	13	4	4	1	81
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals	2	3	6	7	8	60	18	18	14	17	9	7	9	178

The most important occurrence was the large number of cases of infectious hepatitis—a cause of jaundice—a total of 81 being notified. The disease was first notified from the Beetley area and in the first half of the year affected mainly Gressenhall and Swanton Morley. In the second half of the year North Elmham provided the majority of the cases, 26, while Bintree had 6 and Elsing 8.

For reasons unknown the outer zones of the district were quite unaffected and the neighbouring town of East Dereham had only 8 cases in the whole of the year.

A table follows which shows the incidence in the various quarters of the year and by parishes.

It is quite possible that among the group there may have been odd cases of mild Weil's disease, or some such similar entity, diseases which can only be diagnosed

definitely by laboratory methods. One case of Weil's disease was admitted to the Dereham Isolation Hospital from Gressenhall.

It is well known that several members of a family may be affected by this disease and usually these cases crop up at about monthly intervals. In this instance the familial cases occurred at the same time or within a few days of one another. 15 families had more than one case and in one family five members were affected.

INFECTIOUS HEPATITIS—Distribution by Quarters and Parishes.

		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Total
Billingford	...	1	—	—	2	3
Beetley	...	4	1	1	—	6
Gressenhall	...	3	4	—	—	7
Wendling	...	1	—	1	1	3
Swanton Morley	...	1	9	3	—	13
Lyng	...	—	1	—	—	1
Guist	...	—	1	—	—	1
Whissonsett	...	—	2	—	—	2
North Elmham	...	—	—	7	19	26
Great Fransham	...	—	1	—	—	1
Yaxham	...	—	—	2	—	2
Elsing	...	—	—	5	3	8
Bintree	...	—	—	—	6	6
Scarning	...	—	—	—	1	1
Worthing	...	—	—	—	1	1
Total		10	19	19	33	81

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 15 cases of tuberculosis were reported by formal notification, and 5 cases were added to the register as inward transfers from other areas. This total of 20 compares favourably with the figures for the previous years which were :—1948—21, 1947—20 and 1946—19.

The distribution of the 20 cases by age and sex is given in the following table :—

Age Period	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
0—	—	—	—	—
1—	—	1 (a)	2	—
5—	—	1 (a)	2 (a)	—
15—	1	1	1	—
25—	—	—	—	—
35—	3 (a)	4 (a)	—	2
45—	—	1	1	—
Total	4	8	6	2

(a) denotes one inward transfer.

The register has been brought up to date as far as possible and the numbers remaining on the register were :—

	Respiratory			Non-respiratory			Grand Total
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
31-12-1948	43	40	83	37	36	73	156
31-12-1949	27	21	48	27	21	48	96

There were 7 deaths from tuberculosis, 6 of which were respiratory and 1 non-respiratory giving a mortality rate of 0·41 as compared with 0·57 in 1948. The rate for England and Wales was 0·45.

For information the statistics for Norfolk County per 1,000 of the population during 1949 are given below, with the data for Mitford and Launditch in Brackets.

FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.

Respiratory	Case Rate	Non-respiratory	Case Rate
161 (8)	0·45 (0·47)	80 (7)	0·23 (0·41)

The mortality figures for the same period are as follows:—

Respiratory	Case Rate	Non-respiratory	Case Rate
100 (6)	0·28 (0·47)	13 (1)	0·04 (0·06)

FOOD POISONING.

Two cases of food poisoning were notified, one being an R.A.F. other rank. The second was a young adult residing in Mattishall who developed acute symptoms of vomiting, diarrhoea and collapse after partaking of a meal of fish and chips cooked in a Dereham shop. No causative organism was isolated and the cause was probably a bad portion of fish.

Although the incidence of food poisoning has been low there is no cause for complacency and the standards of food handling can be improved. Prevention of food poisoning is based very largely on clean food and this in turn on the conscientiousness and education of food handlers.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

The causes of death are given in the following table supplied by the Registrar General.

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
6	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	2	4	6
7	Other forms of tuberculosis ...	—	1	1
9	Influenza ...	4	3	7
13	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus (M)			
	uterus (F)	2	1	3
14	Cancer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	1	4
15	Cancer of breast ...	—	4	4
16	Cancer of all other sites ...	10	5	15
17	Diabetes ...	2	1	3
18	Intracranial vascular lesions ...	9	16	25
19	Heart diseases ...	23	32	55
20	Other diseases of circulatory system	3	2	5
21	Bronchitis ...	3	3	6
22	Pneumonia ...	6	2	8
23	Other respiratory diseases ...	—	3	3
24	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	2	—	2
25	Diarrhoeas under two years ...	2	—	2
27	Other digestive diseases ...	1	3	4
28	Nephritis ...	4	2	6
31	Premature Birth ...	—	1	1
32	Congenital malformations; birth injuries; infantile diseases ...	4	1	5
33	Suicide ...	3	—	3
34	Road Traffic accidents ...	3	—	3
35	Other violent causes ...	3	—	3
36	All other causes ...	9	6	15
All causes ...		98	91	189

COMPARABILITY FACTOR.

The comparability factor or comparative mortality index is a new term introduced by the Registrar General in the Statistical Review for England and Wales. This factor is the adjusted ratio for the year in question in terms of a base year which has been selected as standard. The year 1938 has been selected as base year in the first instance and mortality in that year has been taken as unity. The comparability factor for Mitford and Launditch R. D. is 0·78 and denotes that mortality in 1949 was 22% lower than in the base year.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	102,371
Population (Census 1931)	...	...	...	17,107
Population (Estimated 1949)	...	...	...	16,910
Rateable Value	...	...	...	£44,414
Estimated Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	£200

MEDICAL STATISTICS.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR, relating to the net births and deaths after correction for outward and inward transfers as furnished by the Registrar General.

				Mitford & Launditch 1948	England & Wales 1949
Males Females Total					
LIVE BIRTHS.					
Legitimate	...	143	136	279	
Illegitimate	...	7	13	20	
Total	...	150	149	299	

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population	17·7	16·05	16·7
--	-----	-----	------	-------	------

	Males	Females	Total	Mitford & Launditch 1948	England & Wales 1949	
STILL BIRTHS.						
Legitimate ...	6	3	9			
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—			
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still), births ...			...	29·2	10·5	—
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 resident population ...			...	0·53	0·17	0·39

DEATHS (All Ages)

	Males	Females	Total			
	98	91	189			
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population				11·77	12·12	11·7

INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year).

	Males	Females	Total			
Legitimate ...	6	1	7			
Illegitimate ...	—	1	1			
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births ...			...	26·8	46·2	29

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION SCHEME.

The responsibility for this Scheme was transferred to the Norfolk County Council on 5th July, 1948, when the National Health Service Act came into force.

For the major part of the year records were not submitted by the general practitioners as their precise duties under the Act had not been clarified. I am pleased to inform you that, during this period, the general practitioners were carrying out immunisation in the normal way.

Apart from immunisations performed by general practitioners immunisations are being carried out at the Infant Welfare Centre in Dereham and at the schools after routine medical inspections by the Assistant County Medical Officer.

In the absense of reliable written records it is not possible to give an accurate percentage figure of the immunisation state of the children. There is no reason to believe that the figure is unsatisfactory and that this is so would appear to be borne out by the fact that no true case of diphtheria occurred during the year. Three cases of carriers of the diphtheria organism were discovered during the year and were treated at the Isolation Hospital, Dereham.

Immunisations carried out during the year were as follows:

Under 5	Full Course	Total	Reinforcing Doses	Grand Total
	5-14		All Ages	
101	25	126	229	
			1 (Passive)	356

VACCINATION.

Vaccination in early childhood affords a very high degree of immunity to smallpox. The number of children protected during the year was disappointingly low as shown by the following table of vaccinations.

Under 1	Primary			Revaccinations	Grand Total
	1-5	5-14	15 & over		
41	—	20	6	2	69

HOUSING.

The Rural Housing Survey was carried on during the year and the progressive summary of the inspections to the end the year is as under :—

1	Satisfactory	...	579
2	Minor repairs	...	377
3	Major repairs	...	1506
4	Reconstruction	...	373
5	Demolition	...	776
6	Disused	...	122
Total			3733

The number of applicants for Council Houses still presents a very serious problem although there had been a marked reduction in the number by the end of the year. The position is

Number of applicants at 31st December, 1948	...	709
Number of applicants at 31st December, 1949	...	569

The waiting lists were reviewed in January, 1950, with the result that the total number of applicants was reduced at that time to 499.

The number of houses erected in 1949, was :—

(1) By the Local Authority	...	63
(2) By other bodies or persons	...	12

	<u>By the Local Authority</u>		<u>By Private Enterprise</u>	
	Houses	Bungalows	Houses	Bungalows
Beetley	2	1	1	1
Beeston	—	—	1	—
Brisley	6	—	—	—
Elsing	6	—	—	—
Great Dunham	6	—	2	—
Guist	6 (Airey)	—	—	—
Hockering	—	—	—	1
Lyng	—	—	2	—
Mattishall	8	2	—	1
North Elmham	6	—	—	—
Scarning	—	—	1	—
Shipdham	—	—	—	1
Sparham	6 (Airey)	—	—	—
Swanton Morley	6	—	—	—
Weasenham	6	2	—	—
Worthing	—	—	—	1
	58	5	7	5

WATER SUPPLY.

1. The water supply cannot be regarded as having been satisfactory throughout the district during the year.

(a) in quality as indicated by samples submitted for analysis.

(b) in quantity as the level of water in wells and bores fell in the early part of the year, and due to the prolonged drought, many wells in the district dried up completely. The shortage became acute in April and reached its peak in September. 203 complaints of shortage were investigated and, wherever possible, alternative arrangements were made to provide a supply of drinking water. As the position deteriorated water cartage was begun to the affected parts by means of a mobile service water tanker through a Dereham firm, the water being obtained from the East Dereham U.D.C. Waterworks. 120 G.I. Tanks 100-150 gallons capacity were distributed throughout the district and each tank supplied a group of properties. By the end of the year the situation had not improved materially and water cartage for domestic use was still in progress.

2. There is no general piped supply. A piped supply from the Urban District has been made available to 26 houses in the Parish of Scarning situated close to the boundary of the Urban District of East Dereham. Routine bacteriological examination of this water is carried out by the Urban District Council.

PRIVATE MAINS SUPPLY. A piped supply from the bore on each site is laid on to the new Council Housing Sites in the following parishes :—Great Dunham. Elsing. Mattishall. Brisley. Swanton Morley. Weasenham. Tittleshall. Guist. Sparham.

The water supply at North Elmham site is obtained from the private bore at the Old Hall Farm, North Elmham.

Samples taken from these supplies for bacteriological examination have been satisfactory.

3. The results of examination of samples of water taken from wells where pollution was suspected, and also from new wells and bores are as follows:—

Total number of samples taken		64
Chemical—Satisfactory	7	
Unsatisfactory	1	8
Bacteriological—Satisfactory	9	—
Unsatisfactory	47	56

4. Where contamination of the water supply was ascertained the wells were pumped out, cleaned and in some cases chlorinated. 62 complaints regarding the quality of the water were investigated.

SEWERAGE.

Sewerage disposal works were installed during the year to serve the new Council Housing Sites in those parishes which have private mains supply.

SCAVENGING SCHEME.

A scheme covering the whole district, with the exception of Litcham, was put into operation on June 1st, 1949, the work being carried out by Messrs. Edwin Clark Ltd., of Aveley, Essex.

The scheme provided for:—

- (a) The collection of night soil once weekly.
- (b) The collection of house refuse at fortnightly intervals.
- (c) The pumping out of cesspools twice per annum with additional emptyings as might be necessary.

46 parishes consisting of 5,028 premises serving a population of approximately 16,400 are covered by this Scheme.

The disposal of night soil and contents of cesspools presented some difficulty at first, due largely to local prejudice. By careful explanation of the methods to be used in the disposal of this refuse and the planning of disposal sites this prejudice has been overcome and farmers have realised the manurial value of this waste.

The principal method of disposal is by composting but the spraying of stubble fields prior to ploughing has also been successful. When properly carried out the resulting compost heap is free from smell and not productive of any nuisance. The disposal sites are being centralised as far as possible, well away from roads and dwellings.

House refuse is tipped into large disused gravel pits of which there are a large number in the district. All these pits have been used by the parishioners for many years for dumping rubbish. Under the scheme bulldozers have been employed to level down the old accumulations and new deposits are controlled. The tipping edge is covered with soil at fortnightly intervals and the face of the tip is sprayed weekly with an insecticide.

All disposal sites are supervised and under the control of the Sanitary Inspector. Rats are kept down by periodical poisoning.

Many complaints of the non-collection of night soil and refuse were received in the first months of the operation of the scheme. This is not surprising as the men were unfamiliar with the district and the types of vehicles provided by the contractor were not suitable for a largely rural district. By the end of the year the scheme was settling down and it is anticipated that, with the replacement of some of the vehicles and of some of the personnel, a high standard of efficiency will be maintained.

The success of the scheme in 1949 was in very large measure due to the time spent by the Sanitary Inspectors in its supervision. Prior to commencement of the scheme 67 visits were made to inspect disposal sites, while 78 visits were made subsequently to inspect the refuse dumps.

The cost of the first year's contract for the twelve months ending May 31st, 1950, is £8,708 representing a 3/6d. rate.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

Under the Norfolk County Council's scheme home helps are available for domiciliary confinements, sickness, blindness, old age and infirmity, convalescence and any other emergency. The recruitment of home helps in this area has been confined to occasional helps to avoid the necessity of paying stand-by duty. Additional helps are recruited as and when necessary and a number of them are available for duty within the East Dereham U.D.C. area. During the year 59 households have been provided with the services of a home help and in all 22 home helps have been employed.

MENTAL HEALTH. ADMINISTRATION.

Two Local Welfare Officers, designated as Duly Authorised Officers, cover the Mitford and Launditch R.D.C. and East Dereham U.D.C. areas. Both Officers have several years experience in Lunacy work and have attended a short course on Mental Health arranged by the County Council.

There is close co-operation between the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council for the supervision of patients on trial from Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Colonies. This supervision is carried out by the Local Welfare Officers.

ACCOUNT OF WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

24 cases were admitted to the Mental Hospital by the Duly Authorised Officers, 10 being certified and 14 voluntary.

15 cases discharged from the Mental Hospital were referred by the hospital to the Duly Authorised Officers for after-care and follow-up reports.

Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938, three mental defectives were ascertained during the year and placed under statutory supervision. At the end of the year 5 cases were awaiting admission to an institution. One of these is urgent and is a low grade male, aged 12, who has now been waiting for admission for over two years.

The classification of the defectives living in the community is as follows :—

Under guardianship	...	—
On licence	...	1
Under statutory supervision	...	25
Under friendly supervision	...	3

There is no training centre for mental defectives and owing to the small number of defectives who are likely to benefit from training it is unlikely that a centre will be established within the area. At the present time the British Red Cross Society undertake the teaching of handicrafts in the homes of defectives who are capable of benefiting by such training.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Section 47 of this Act provides powers for the compulsory removal to suitable premises of persons who are in need of care and attention.

Action was taken in the case of an old man, a widower aged 84, who lived alone. For several months a home help was provided until conditions became intolerable. A Justice's Order was obtained on 10th February, 1950, for a period of three months and the man was removed to a County Home where he was classified as a Regional Hospital Board case. A relative took possession of the patient's removable property.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

There are 57 premises which are dealt with under this heading, 47 with power and 10 without power. These factories include bakehouses, mills, wheelwrights, and blacksmiths, garages and one laundry. So far as the responsibilities of the District Council are concerned these factories are generally in order and no formal action was necessary under the above Acts.

PART I. OF THE ACT.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number on Register	Inspect- ions	Number of written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	17	5	Nil
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	48	85	11	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	57	102	16	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	14	12	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)				
(a) insufficient	2	Nil	—	—
Other offences against the Act	—	—	—	—

No prosecutions were instituted under the Acts.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. GUILD,

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT

for the Year 1949.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report for the year 1949.

Complaints investigated :—

General	..	82
Rat infestation	...	13
Verminous premises	...	7

HOUSING.

Inspections and re-inspections for work requested by informal notices	...	...	226
Preliminary notices and letters requesting repairs			123
Statutory notices served	...	...	11
Number of houses repaired and improved as a result of the above action	...	...	49
Undertakings given not to relet	...	...	1
Houses demolished	...	...	3
Applications for building licences investigated			47
Visits to new Council Housing sites re the drainage lay-out	...	...	4

DRAINAGE—SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

New drainage schemes installed and tested including new Council Housing Schemes	...	32
Drainage systems found to be defective and reconstructed	...	9
Visits made to (a) New Council Houses	...	34
(b) Private Dwellings	...	61
Sanitary accommodation to Public Houses reconstructed and improved	...	6
Insanitary privy vault closets converted to earth closets with moveable receptacles	...	19

Steps are being taken to convert all the remaining privy vaults into pail closets.

SEWER DITCHES.

Inspections made	...	...	...	58
Open sewer ditches cleaned out	...	...	...	6

The open sewer ditch in Shipdham Street, which has been a long standing nuisance, has been piped and filled in.

The piped sewer drain in The Street, Bintree, has been extended for a distance of 60 feet, and considerable improvement effected.

At Weasenham the effluent from High House Farm, which has caused a nuisance for several years, was diverted and led through land drainage with additional septic tanks to the main piped sewer in the village.

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS.

Applications for Petrol Licences	...	...	12
Infectious diseases and disinfections	...	...	8
Other inspections	...	...	25
Visits with the Medical Officer of Health	...	...	75

MILK AND DAIRIES ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

Premises inspected for new entry into milk production	...	...	14
Routine inspection of cowsheds and dairies	...	...	11

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Bakehouses visited	...	...	...	12
Shops	...	...	...	16
Fish Frying Premises	...	...	...	14
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	9
Ice Cream Manufacturing and Retail Premises	...	...	...	31
Food Preparing Establishments	...	...	...	3
Inspections of Suspected Unfit Tinned and other Foods	...	...	...	11
Condemmed	441 lbs.	...	...

Bakehouses and Fish Frying establishments were found generally clean and modern apparatus installed.

With regard to catering establishments, many of these are not satisfactory in so far there is inefficient water supply, drainage and adequate amenities for sanitary accommodation, etc. It is hoped that improvement of these premises will result from talks with the proprietors rather than formal action.

There is one ice cream manufacturer in the area. The premises have been brought up to a good standard and modern machinery installed. There are also 23 retailers of ice cream who obtain their supplies from manufacturers in Norwich and Great Yarmouth.

There is no abattoir in Mitford and Launditch, all supplies of meat being obtained from Dereham.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. EDWARDS,

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector.

